

DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW MACROLEPI-
DOPTERA FROM EASTERN AMERICA.

By A. E. BROWER, Augusta, Maine.

Lycaena dorcas claytoni new race.

Typical *dorcas* comes from central Canada, probably from the vicinity of Cumberland House, Manitoba according to a recent letter from Dr. J. McDunnough. The species has not been recorded from the New England region though I have collected it in two areas and probably seen it in another.

Compared with *Lycaena dorcas dorcas* Kirby Maine specimens are smaller, much darker, and duller purplish red with a reduction in the size and number of the spots especially above. Male: Upper surface, often with only the discal spot and two more nearer the base, though the extra discal row is generally more or less complete, with marginal band narrower; secondaries, darker, with fewer smaller spots and anal orange marking usually faint; undersurface, spots much smaller, tending to disappear on the hind wings; submarginal crenulate orange band much fainter; ground color more orange, lacking most of the violettish scaling which on *dorcas dorcas* is especially heavy toward the outer margin.

Female: this sex varies so much in *dorcas dorcas* that comparison is difficult; *claytoni* averages much darker purplish black in color with rarely any areas of clear deep orange scaling on the upperside; the spots are reduced in size both above and below; the underside is brighter orange because of less violettish scaling.

Expanse: Male, 24-26 mm.; female, 25-28 mm.

Type locality: Springfield, Maine.

Types: Holotype male and allotype female, Springfield, Maine, July 27, 1938, A. E. Brower; paratypes, sixty males and fifty females all in Springfield and Lee, Maine, July 27-August 5, 1937 and 1938. The holotype and allotype will be placed in the U. S. National Museum, also paratypes there and in other collections.

This race is named for Walter J. Clayton, one of Maine's able field naturalists.

Catocala connubialis form ***pulverulenta*** new form.

This form is characterized by its uniform powdery, greenish, blue-gray primaries, the characteristic contrasting maculation of usual *connubialis* being absent. The transverse anterior line is evident on the costa but usually becomes lost. The

transverse posterior line is evident but faint, and it is bordered outwardly by a slightly browner shade, which becomes fairly prominent on some specimens. The darker outline of the reniform is generally discernible, and some specimens have a dark patch above it. The marginal dark marks are prominent. Secondaries normal.

Type locality: New Jersey.

Types: Holotype male; Green Village, N. J., July 5, Charles Rummel; allotype female, Great Notch, N. J.; paratypes, fourteen males and one female, Orange Mts., Millburn, Great Notch, and Livingston, N. J., July 10 to 24; one male, Creedmoor, Long Island, N. Y., July 10, two males, Lincoln Co., Ark., June 10 and 15.

The holotype and part of the paratypes will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum.

Thera procteri n. sp.

Head, thorax, and abdomen ashy gray; primaries somewhat lighter ashy gray with prominent darker irregular median band and somewhat less prominent basal area both shaded with brown; transverse anterior line vertical to the cell, sharply toothed (varying to short blunt teeth) outward in the cell and less so in the fold, bowed inward to inner margin. The median band has the position and general shape of that on *Thera georgii* Hulst and *otisi* Dyar, but the bounding lines are much more irregular and strongly round-toothed and tend to connect by a blackish bar in the cell which may greatly constrict the band; median line nearly vertical to the cell then sharply and strongly toothed outwardly in the cell toward a less prominent inbowing of the transverse posterior line; transverse posterior line very irregular with prominent rounded teeth, strongly angulated outward opposite the cell; a black dash below apex; outer margin narrowly margined with black; outer half of fringe blackish. Secondaries light smoky gray, with a dark strongly bowed postmedian line. The sexes are similar, the males have more fuscous scales, and the basal area and other markings are more prominent on the females.

Expanse: Male, from 21–26 mm., averaging 24.5 mm.; female from 22–25 mm., averaging 24 mm.

Type locality: Mount Desert Island, Maine.

Types: Holotype male, Bar Harbor, Maine, October 16, 1938. A. E. Brower; allotype female, Bar Harbor, Maine, October 18, 1938. A. E. Brower; paratypes, twenty-five males and thirty-five

females, same data except other dates in 1937 and 1938. The types and part of the paratypes will be deposited in the U. S. National Museum, other paratypes will go to the American Museum of Natural History, Museum of Comparative Zoology, New England Museum of Natural History, and the Canadian National Collection.

Thera procteri is apparently a rare species as I have been unable to find it in the large eastern collections. Rubbed specimens might be easily confused with *Thera contracta* Packard but the lines bounding the median band are very irregular and strongly toothed on *procteri* and on *contracta* even or slightly toothed, though they are usually angulate. The genitalia are distinct.

Named for Dr. Procter, the most active collector of the fauna of Mount Desert Island.

Mischocyttarus cubensis var. mexicanus, Another Stowaway in Bananas.—A collection of Texas wasps, recently sent for identification by Dr. H. J. Reinhard, of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, contained two females of the Polybiine social wasp, *Mischocyttarus cubensis* var. *mexicanus* (de Saussure). They were collected by Mr. Hugh S. Cavitt, who kindly informs me that the nest and wasps were found in a bunch of bananas in a grocery store at Holland, Bell Co., Texas. Bunches of bananas appear to be unusually well adapted to the transport of social wasps into new territory, particularly of *Mischocyttarus*, whose nests are often small and inconspicuous. The accidental introduction into the United States of two other species of this genus has been reported in this Bulletin (1937, XXXII, p. 116). *M. cubensis* var. *mexicanus* is known from Costa Rica, the Republic of Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico (States of Sonora, Colima, Tamaulipas, etc.). It was discussed at length in my revision of Nearctic Polybiinae (1933, *Entomologica Americana*, N.S., XIII, p. 142). The identification of the Texas specimens was confirmed by Mr. O. W. Richards, who is now writing a monograph of the genus.—J. BEQUAERT, Harvard University Medical School, Boston, Mass.